



City and County of the City of Chester

# ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE

MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND  
COUNCILLORS OF THE  
CITY AND COUNTY OF  
THE CITY OF CHESTER

On the Health of the City

and the

Work of the Health Department  
in 1965

BY

D. F. MORGAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,  
Medical Officer of Health.

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Together with the Report of the  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
G. E. JARVIS, F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.





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## HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1965

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### *Chairman:*

Councillor T. H. Tomlins

### *Deputy Chairman:*

Alderman Arthur Charmley

### *Members:*

Alderman E. E. Ashton	Councillor T. R. McLeod
Alderman L. Edwards	Councillor J. Bayley
Alderman F. Barker	Councillor Rita P. Knowles
Councillor Florence M. Grogan	Councillor Anabella D. Barnett
Councillor Tillie Price	Councillor A. D. H. James
Councillor I. D. Roberts	Councillor W. G. Luxton

### *Co-opted Members:*

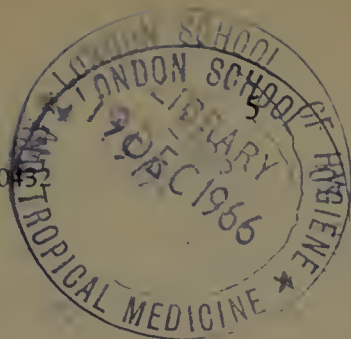
Dr. W. Gilchrist      Col. C. W. Marsden, M.C.  
Sir Benjamin Williams, C.B.E.

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## STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health ...	D. F. Morgan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health .....	Ivy F. Fallon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers of Health .....	Thelma T. Asfour, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Barbara C. Thompson, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Commenced 22/9/65
Chief Public Health Inspector .....	G. E. Jarvis, F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.
Superintendent Nursing Officer	Miss D. E. Paddon, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.
Senior Mental Welfare Officer	A. H. Duff Resigned 3/6/65 D. B. Davies Commenced 12/7/65
Chief Clerk .....	R. W. Hudson
Home Help Organiser .....	Mrs. J. H. Williams
Training Centre Supervisor	Miss M. E. Chappelle
Ambulance Officer .....	S. Chesters

Telephone: Chester 20432



HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
HUNTER'S WALK,  
CHESTER.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During 1965 we experienced staffing difficulties and were unable to appoint a Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer, even after repeated advertising: for a time our Mental Health Service had to be run with temporary staff.

We took a close look at our Health Services, especially Health Visiting and Home Helps, in relation to the Development Plan. We opened Midwives' Clinics and closed one Infant Welfare Clinic which was poorly attended.

The Poliomyelitis outbreak at Blackburn caused a big jump in the demand for vaccination in Chester: altogether about 16,000 people were vaccinated here. Much of the credit for this is due to the staff who voluntarily stayed to work overtime.

Infectious Disease investigations were changed over to the Health Visiting Service to reduce pressure on the Public Health Inspectors. One milk supply was stopped because of Abortus (Undulant) Fever: this problem will only be completely solved by compulsory pasteurisation of all milk supplies.

We have not yet added fluoride to our water supply—a pity for those parents whose children suffer toothache and dental decay, but appreciated by those whose ideology forbids fluoridation.

There was, and still is, a lot of vandalism at the Blacon Clinic by badly brought-up children: here surely is a fine example of 'spare the rod and you spoil the child'.

During the winter, the staff suffered considerably by insufficient heating in our temporary premises; but we are heartened by the news that (up to now) we can expect the new joint clinic/office project to be completed by May, 1967.

I must again pay high tribute to the staff of the Health and School Health Departments, for their loyalty and their untiring application to their work. This spirit—seeing how much you can put into a job—is a certain way of making that job really worth while. To coin a phrase, 'it really works'. Although at the present time a cloud hangs over one section, I am confident that harmony will soon be regained and that the Health Department will once more be restored to its former happy state of mutual trust and mutual appreciation.

I have the honour to be,

Your willing servant and officer,

D. F. MORGAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

## GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	4659
Population (Registrar General's estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	59800
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	20027
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£2967364
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£12100

## VITAL STATISTICS

					Birth Rate per 1,000 Population
<b>Live Births</b>					
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>		
Legitimate	484	522	1006		
Illegitimate	44	48	92		
Totals	528	570	1098		18.4
<b>Illegitimate Live Births</b>					
Percentage of Total Live Births					8.4
<b>Still Births</b>					<b>Still Birth Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births</b>
	7	11	18		16.1
<b>Live and Still Births</b>					
Totals	535	581	1116		
<b>Deaths</b>					<b>Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births</b>
All infants	7	9	16		14.6
Legitimate Infants	7	8	15		<b>Death Rate per 1,000 legitimate Live Births</b> 13.7
Illegitimate Infants	—	1	1		<b>Death Rate per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births</b> 10.5
Neonatal (first 4 weeks)	6	5	11		<b>Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births</b> 10.0
Early Neonatal (under 1 week)	5	4	9		8.2
Peri-Natal (Still Births plus Deaths under 1 week)	12	15	27		<b>Death Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births</b> 24.2
Maternal (including abortion)	—	—	—		<b>Death Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births</b> 0.0
All Causes	342	328	670		<b>Death Rate per 1,000 Population</b> 11.2
Respiratory Tuberculosis	2	—	2		<b>Death Rate per 1,000 Population</b> 0.13
Other forms of	—	—	—		<b>Death Rate per 1,000 Population</b> 0.0
Cancer	66	76	142		<b>Death Rate per 1,000 Population</b> 2.4

## POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

Since 1955/6, except for an estimated 60,000 in 1960, the population has remained about 59,000 and any gross change seems unlikely unless the findings of the Boundary Commission are implemented.

Our Crude **Birth Rate** of 18·4 (18·8 when adjusted by the Area Comparability Factor) compares favourably with the national figure for England and Wales of 18·0.

The **Death Rate** (Crude—11·2, Adjusted—12·2) is just above the national figure of 11·9 and compares favourably with the last 20 years.

Eighteen **Stillbirths** give us a Rate (per 1,000 live births) of 16·1. The national figure is 15·9.

## Illegitimacy

Here are the figures of percentage of Live Births which were illegitimate:

	Percentage of Live Births which were Illegitimate						
1938	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·1
1939	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6
1940	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·6
(1941 to 1944—No statistics were published)							
1945	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·4
1946	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·2
1947	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·0
1948	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3
1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4
1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9
1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6
1952	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·7
1953	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·6
1954	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·0
1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·6
1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·1
1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·7
1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·2
1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·1
1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·1
1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1
1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·3
1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3
1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·2
1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4

## INFANT MORTALITY

This year, 1965, we have the lowest Infant Mortality Rate ever recorded in the City—14·6, the figure for England and Wales being 20·0. The next lowest was in 1955 with an Infant Mortality Rate of 16·1.

In the 16 cases, the actual causes of death were:—

Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Abnormality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Infantile Diseases (Meningitis, Encephalitis, Broncho-pneumonia, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								<hr/> 16 <hr/>

The Congenital Abnormalities in ten cases comprised:—

Congenital Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Hyaline Membrane Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Anencephaly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hernia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								<hr/> 10 <hr/>

The Maternity Liaison Committee continued to meet at intervals to discuss the Perinatal Mortality Survey and to take measures necessary to lower the Infant Mortality. Once again the Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate (10·0) was lower than the Legitimate Mortality Rate of 13·7: the probable explanation is that when dealing with small numbers, wide statistical variations occur which do not give a reliable basis upon which to draw conclusions. There was one 'illegitimate' death as against 15 legitimates.

## DEATH RATE

When the Area Comparability Factor of 1·09 is applied (it varies from year to year) to the Crude Death Rate of 11·2, we get a standardised rate of 12·2 to compare with the national figure for England and Wales of 11·9.

Heart and Circulatory Conditions, the commonest cause, gave 228 deaths out of 670, i.e. 34 per cent., as in 1964.

Two deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were both males over 55. Young people are not the chief victims of Phthisis now. They can be protected by B.C.G. Vaccination and Tuberculosis is readily overcome by chemotherapy. Resistant strains of the Tubercule Bacillus usually succumb to more modern techniques of multiple chemotherapy, and the old forms of surgical treatment are more rarely necessary. Tuberculosis is thus becoming a disease of older people and it is among them that we must look for carriers. The need for Mass Radiography still exists and no harm from ionised radiations of Mass X-Ray has been proven.

Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus—a total of 30 (4.4 per cent.)—showed a very welcome drop from last year's 39 (5.7 per cent.). The preponderance of males over females (26 to 4) only goes to show that smoking is a potent factor in this disease.

Motor vehicle accidents caused 15 deaths in 1965 as against eight in 1964. What is it in human nature which makes drivers—especially teenage drivers—forget the rules of safety, forget good manners, forget the untold suffering that is caused by their almost criminal speed?

Year	No. of Deaths from Lung Cancer	Per Cent. of Total Deaths	Males	Females
1950	15	2.66	12	3
1951	16	2.48	12	4
1952	21	3.90	18	3
1953	20	3.84	16	4
1954	29	4.72	27	2
1955	25	3.68	20	5
1956	24	3.42	19	5
1957	18	2.88	16	2
1958	22	3.40	17	5
1959	27	3.95	26	1
1960	21	3.24	19	2
1961	37	5.30	33	4
1962	35	4.90	29	6
1963	36	5.01	31	5
1964	39	5.75	37	2
1965	30	4.40	26	4



# VITAL STATISTICS OF DISTRICT FOR 1965 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Estimated Population	Births	Birth Rate	Deaths	Death Rate (Not Standardised)	Deaths under One Year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1946	46460	917	19.7	598	12.8	54	58.8
1947	47190	1046	22.1	661	14.0	84	81.2
1948	47190	863	18.2	575	12.2	32	37.1
1949	47470	886	18.6	578	12.1	29	32.7
1950	48680	795	16.4	564	11.5	16	20.1
1951	47600	780	16.4	646	13.5	33	42.3
1952	47900	854	17.8	538	11.2	19	22.2
1953	48200	831	17.2	521	10.8	27	32.4
1954	58100	954	16.4	614	10.5	25	26.2
1955	58500	934	15.9	680	11.7	15	16.1
1956	58800	1006	17.1	702	11.9	36	35.7
1957	59100	985	16.6	626	10.5	23	23.3
1958	59300	970	16.3	647	10.9	18	18.6
1959	59700	1046	17.5	683	11.4	31	29.5
1960	60090	1076	17.9	648	10.8	31	28.8
1961	59060	1035	17.5	699	11.8	28	27.05
1962	59030	1130	19.1	710	12.02	34	30.08
1963	59370	1114	18.8	718	12.09	23	20.6
1964	59800	1160	19.4	678	11.3	37	31.9
1965	59800	1098	18.4	670	11.2	16	14.6

## NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Measles jumped up to 357 from 196 (1964) and 563 (1963), but it is difficult to estimate what percentage were notified or even brought to the Doctor. Under the P.H. Act, 1936, the head of the family has a duty to notify the Medical Officer of Health when infectious disease occurs in the family (perhaps it is fortunate that this is rarely done), notification is usually left to the Doctor.

Dysentery—mainly of the Sonnei type—rose from 36 to 65, but there were no outbreaks of consequence.

## FOOD POISONING

I am pleased to report that only 16 cases were notified during the year and there was no sizeable outbreak.

Under the **Public Health Act, 1961**, compensation is now payable by the Local Health Authority to contacts and cases of notifiable Infectious Disease who are recommended by the Medical Officer of Health to cease their work temporarily on this account. The total amount thus paid during the financial year was £32.



## PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1952

The total of new cases notified was 25, as detailed in the following table:

## TUBERCULOSIS

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2— ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5— ... ..	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
10— ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15— ... ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
20— ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25— ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
35— ... ..	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45— ... ..	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
55— ... ..	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
65— ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75— ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	11	12	2	—	2	—	—	—

An account of Preventive and After-Care work is given under Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care, later in the report.

## VENEREAL DISEASE

The upsurge of these diseases causes grave concern. The young teenagers who are mainly responsible for this increase are ignorant—ignorant firstly of the paramount need for good moral behaviour—the basis of happy family life, and ignorant of the terrible and sometimes tragic consequences of Venereal Disease.

The moral question is the responsibility of the parents—there is no avoiding this: Health Education is our duty and we must teach parents and their sons and daughters what V.D. is really like. A single visit to our hospitals would be sufficient to make them fear the consequences of Syphilis, Gonorrhoea and the other V.D.'s.

Gonorrhoea, the commonest, is not simply a urethral or vaginal discharge. It carries with it the danger of Sterility, Arthritis, Heart Disease, Blindness (in the offspring), and stricture of the urethra resulting in kidney disease.

Syphilis is characterised by three stages and complications occur in 40 per cent. of inadequately treated disease. After the first Ulcer (Chancre), in the second stage rashes occur on the skin and ulceration of the mucous membranes may be followed by kidney, liver and testicular disease, eye diseases and meningitis. In the third stage, we have the spectacle of Locomotor Ataxia, General Paralysis of the insane, Aneurysm of the Aorta and disease which may occur in every organ and tissue of the body. Fortunately, these terminal stages are not common nowadays.

Ignorance and lack of restraint makes teenagers the pathetic victims of venery.

Our Health Education programme has been retarded by the postponement of appointment of Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer.

Venereal Diseases are infections which we must exert ourselves to the utmost to prevent. We hope parents will co-operate with us and teach their children about the very real dangers of promiscuous sexual intercourse.

The Government is gravely concerned with the rising V.D. rate. The following table gives the numbers who, resident in Chester, attended the V.D. Clinic for the first time:—

			1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Syphilis	...	...	1	2	0	2	2
Gonorrhoea	...	...	14	11	23	33	23
Other Conditions	...	...	82	79	27	120	75
			<hr/> 97	<hr/> 92	<hr/> 50	<hr/> 155	<hr/> 100

The V.D. Clinics are held at Chester Royal Infirmary as follows:—

Males—

Wednesdays, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Females—

Mondays, 4-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

## LABORATORY SERVICES

The M.R.C. Public Health Laboratory in the precincts of the City Hospital has given us improved Laboratory facilities to enhance those already existing at the Royal Infirmary and City Hospital.

There is excellent co-operation between the Laboratories and the Health Department.

A Public Health Department will make a sudden demand on the services of the Laboratory almost without warning. We have been very well served indeed by the Laboratory on the occasions when outbreaks have made such demands inevitable.

## SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS

### 1. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN (Section 27)

#### (i) Expectant Mothers

Antenatal Clinics are held at the City Hospital, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday. Many General Practitioners also hold weekly Antenatal Clinics in their surgeries and which may be attended by Midwives. Patients who are to be confined in their own homes are visited by the Midwives employed by the City Council, or they may attend the Midwives Clinic at Blacon (which commenced in 1964 and is open every Monday afternoon) or at the Central Clinic, Hunter Street (which was commenced in October, 1965, and is open on Wednesday afternoons). The purpose of these Midwives Clinics is to speed up the Midwives' work, to give better Health Education and to provide a means of intercommunication between the Midwives, their pupils and their patients. No Doctors attend these Clinics, and it has not yet been possible to engage the services of a Physiotherapist.

#### (ii) Infant Welfare Clinics

The following Infant Welfare Clinics were in operation at the end of 1965:—

##### **Tuesdays:**

Saltney—St. Mark's Church Hall, 2—4 p.m.  
Hoole—All Saints' Church Hall, 2—4 p.m.

##### **Wednesdays:**

Blacon—The Clinic, 10 a.m.—12 noon and 2—4 p.m.  
Boughton—Civil Defence Headquarters, 2—4 p.m.

##### **Thursday:**

Princess Street, Central Clinic—2—4 p.m.  
Blacon—The Clinic, 2—4 p.m.

##### **Fridays:**

Hoole—All Saints' Church Hall, 2—4 p.m.

The Monday afternoon session at the Central Clinic was stopped as from February, because of relatively few attendances. This was probably due to rehousing of the population at Blacon.

The Blacon Clinic was very well attended and a third session was under consideration.

The increased attendances at these Infant Welfare Clinics are very welcome and prove that these Clinics—which are for advice and health education only—are fulfilling an important function.

The building of a new Clinic at Saltney was deferred for economic reasons and because the new premises at St. Mark's Church Hall, made a much more suitable place for Clinic purposes. Use of this Hall commenced in April.

While Church Halls, Schools and Headquarters cannot be regarded as ideal for Infant Welfare Clinics, yet in Chester the standard of accommodation is high and we are fortunate to be able to use the accommodation we have, so that the construction of purpose-built Clinics is not so urgent as it might well otherwise be.

The Development Plan (of the Health and Welfare Services) includes the building of Clinic premises in various parts of the City and will be modified as the need arises and as the population is rehoused from 'Slum Clearance' areas.

#### PRINCESS STREET INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

	(1964)	1965
(a) By children under one year of age ... ..	1467	1645
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	591	509
Consultations with Medical Officer:—		
(a) Children under one year ... ..	384	346
(b) Children, one to five years ... ..	131	175

#### SALTNEY INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

	(1964)	1965
(a) By children under one year of age ... ..	1166	1418
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	448	654
Consultations with Medical Officer:—		
(a) Children under one year ... ..	251	349
(b) Children, one to five years ... ..	92	116

#### BLACON INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

	(1964)	1965
(a) By children under one year of age ... ..	3282	3926
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	1737	1657
Consultations with Medical Officer:—		
(a) Children under one year ... ..	916	934
(b) Children, one to five years ... ..	275	492

#### HOOLE INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

	(1964)	1965
(a) By children under one year of age ... ..	3307	3033
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	779	781
Consultations with Medical Officer:—		
(a) Children under one year ... ..	836	772
(b) Children, one to five years ... ..	112	193

#### BOUGHTON INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

	(1964)	1965
(a) By children under one year of age ... ..	1406	1429
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	496	428
Consultations with Medical Officer:—		
(a) Children under one year of age ... ..	200	182
(b) Children, one to five years ... ..	101	73

## TOTAL ATTENDANCES

	(1964)	1965
(a) By children under one year of age ... ..	10628	11451
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	4051	4029
	<hr/> 14679	<hr/> 15480
Consultations with Medical Officer:—		
(a) Children under one year ... ..	2587	2583
(b) Children, one to five years ... ..	711	1049
	<hr/> 3298	<hr/> 3632

## (iii) Premature Infants

There is a Premature Infant Unit at the City Hospital which caters for infants below 5½ lbs. weight, so that few had to be nursed at home. The ambulances are specially wired to carry the Premature Baby Incubators which are kept at the City Hospital.

By arrangement with the Consultant Paediatrician, Health Visitors attended the Premature Unit at the City Hospital. There were adequate follow-up arrangements for home treatment after discharge from the hospital and co-operation in this field has been excellent.

One Health Visitor still visits Special Units weekly.

The number of Premature Births during 1965 was:—

	Live Births	Still Births
Born in Hospital ... .. (*Four died under 28 days).	47*	14
Born at Home ... .. (None died).	17	—
Children born 'at risk':—		
In Hospital ... .. (Malformations, 19).		203
At Home ... .. (Malformations, 2).		25

## (iv) Supply of Dried Milks, etc. (Welfare Foods)

National Dried Milk and all Welfare Foods and Nutrients provided under the Government Scheme were available to the public, at the Welfare Foods Centre, Folliott House, Northgate Street, and the hours of opening were (and are):—

Monday to Friday: 9 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

Saturday: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Centre is closed on Sundays and Bank Holidays.

All Welfare Foods, as well as many special brands of proprietary foods, vitamins, nutrients and accessories, are sold in all Infant Welfare Clinics (between 2—4 p.m. on the days shown above) and this service is intended

primarily for people attending the Clinic. Lack of space and storage makes it difficult to make such facilities available to all.

Necessitous cases where financial hardship occurs can be assisted by the free supply of baby foods to the parent on the certification of the Clinic Medical Officer.

#### (v) Dental Care

Changes in the School Dental Staff have made the upkeep of the full quota of sessions devoted entirely to M. and C.W. cases a difficulty: it has however, been possible to arrange one session weekly to be given over wholly to this priority work and, where necessary, occasional M. and C.W. cases are seen at appointed times during the remainder of the week.

##### (a) Numbers provided with Dental Care:

	Examined	Treated	Made-Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	56	65	31
Children under five ... ..	122	93	60

##### (b) Forms of Dental Treatment provided:

	Sealings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures Provided Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	Radiographs
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	37	107	—	—	98	7	14	17	14
Children under five	—	56	—	—	227	56	—	—	—

#### (vi) Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children

The only Maternity Hospital Accommodation within the City is at the City Hospital. There are no Private Nursing Homes nor Maternity Homes. (There is some private accommodation in adjacent areas outside the City).

The City Hospital also has a department for Premature Infants, as well as Children's Wards.

#### UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR INFANTS

The Authority gives financial assistance where this is necessary to unmarried mothers for six weeks before and six weeks after confinement. This period may be prolonged on application and especially in the case of young girls. The Chester and District Moral Welfare Association greatly assist us by investigating cases and finding accommodation in suitable Mother and Baby Homes. Many cases assisted in this way are not referred for financial assistance, but where this is so, assessment is made of the need

for help. The Local Health Authority expects the putative father to take his share of the financial responsibility.

During 1965, eight cases were helped, but in two of these help was not required because the applicant left the Mother and Baby Home.

It is a difficult matter to find suitable Mother and Baby Homes for these girls and a knowledge of their home background and upbringing has to be matched to the type of Home to which they are sent. An annual grant is now made to the Moral Welfare Association for their part in investigating cases, interviewing putative fathers and conveying the mother to and from the Home. Without its assistance much more work would fall on the Health Visiting Staff and there is little doubt in my mind that an increase in staff would be necessary.

## NURSING HOMES

One Private Nursing Home was opened and registered under the Public Health Act, 1936. Accommodation for ten patients was available there.

## NURSERY AND CHILD MINDERS (REGULATION) ACT, 1948

The groups operating at the end of the year were six in number and catered for a total of 111 children.

The Nursery groups are privately run and are open during weekdays, mornings only.

Each Nursery Group is inspected annually or more frequently if occasion demands, with a view to keeping up a satisfactory standard of hygiene and accommodation.

As a guide to the Standard of Accommodation, the School Premises Regulations give some standards of space and toilet accommodation in Nursery Classes: There must also be adequate means of escape in case of fire, and ability to segregate a suspected case of infectious disease.

## 2. MIDWIFERY (Section 23)

### The Local Health Authority Services

The Council employs six Full-Time and one Part-Time Midwife for Domiciliary work under the supervision of a non medical Supervisor, viz. the Superintendent Nursing Officer (who is also responsible for the work of Health Visitor/School Nurses, Clinic Nurses, and District Nurses). The Midwives travel by their own cars (so that they can have immediately on hand the Trilene or Gas Air apparatus).

At the beginning of the year, each Midwife was issued with an additional oxygen cylinder as a precaution against failure of the cylinder already carried.

The staff of six full-time and one part-time Midwives was generally sufficient and there was no shortage of Midwives in the City. It was necessary, however, to increase the number of hours the part-time Midwife was employed to cope with the increasing number of mothers discharged early from hospital after confinement. (This expedient is necessary because of

the shortage of maternity beds—a matter being dealt with by the Regional Hospital Board).

Five City Midwives are now approved by the Central Midwives Board to undertake the teaching of pupils, and this was done for the Clwyd and Deeside Hospital Management Committee. In all, 12 pupils were trained during the year.

At the time of writing, approval has been given to the City Hospital as a Training School, and arrangements are being made with the Local Authority for the production of cases on 'the District' and for certain lectures and demonstrations for a part of the curriculum. Thus it is hoped to extend to the pupil midwives at the City Hospital the same facilities which have been made for the Clwyd and Deeside School.

### Hospital Accommodation

There is no Private Maternity accommodation in the City outside the City Hospital. The shortage of Hospital Accommodation throughout the country has led to shorter time being spent in Hospital after confinement and there was therefore a bigger turnover. At the present time, there is a priority scheme for hospital confinement, but many first babies have to be born at home. Nevertheless, excellent liaison between the City Hospital and the Local Authority has always made hospital confinement possible where home circumstances were unsuitable.

The Mother and Baby Home cases have to be confined in Hospital, because of lack of other accommodation, and this has given rise to some feeling of resentment when married women have to have their confinements in their own homes against their will.

### Case Load

The average case load per midwife recommended by the Central Midwives Board is 66 confinements per year. There were 345 confinements at home, but 60 other cases were admitted to hospital for delivery because of some obstetric abnormality. There were also 69 cases discharged from hospital within 48 hours of delivery, and 624 were discharged between the second and tenth day after confinement.

The number of early discharge cases is:—

1960 .....	634	1963 .....	717
1961 .....	608	1964 .....	758
1962 .....	660	1965 .....	693

This gives our City Midwives a case load of 67 each, plus 693 Early Discharges to be shared between seven Staff (six full-time and one part-time).

City Hospital	Antenatal Clinic	Postnatal Clinic
No. of City Patients ...	1367 (1041 in 1964)	353 (344 in 1964)
No. of Attendances ...	4321 (4349 in 1964)	414 (390 in 1964)

### Home Confinement

Patients are urged to consult their own doctors early in pregnancy and then, with the pregnancy confirmed, immediately to get in touch with the Midwife or Superintendent Nursing Officer.

Three hundred and forty-five confinements were attended by the Municipal Midwives.

Statistics					(1964)	1965
No. of cases attended as Midwives	...	...	...	...	374	345
No. of antenatal visits	...	...	...	...	4876	4587
No. of daily nursing visits	...	...	...	...	5600	4823
No. of cases receiving:—						
(a) Trilene:—						
Doctor present	...	...	...	...	67	54
Doctor not present	...	...	...	...	255	236
(b) Gas and air (or oxygen)	...	...	...	...	3	—
(c) Pethidine:—						
Doctor present	...	...	...	...	57	56
Doctor not present	...	...	...	...	213	193
Doctor called in by Midwives	...	...	...	...	90	83

Notification of Births					(1964)	1965
Total number of births notified	...	...	...	...	2338	2332
Cases delivered in Hospital (all areas)	...	...	...	...	1964	1987
City cases delivered in Hospital	...	...	...	...	901	719
Domiciliary Confinements	...	...	...	...	374	345
No. of Still Births—Hospital (all areas)	...	...	...	...	50	60
No. of Still Births—Hospital (City cases)	...	...	...	...	15	18
No. of Still Births—At Home (City)	...	...	...	...	4	1

In the 345 cases confined at home, medical aid was required in 83 cases (see table) for the following reasons:—

					(1964)	1965
Complications of Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	5	4
Toxaemia	...	...	...	...	3	—
Ante-partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	2	3
Intra-partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	1	—
Post-partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	6	5
Complications of labour	...	...	...	...	28	23
Perineal tear	...	...	...	...	18	22
Complications of puerperium	...	...	...	...	6	5
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	3	6
Other obnormalities and neonatal complications	...	...	...	...	12	12
Ophthalmic Conditions	...	...	...	...	5	2
Stillbirth	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...					90	83

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No cases were notified.

### Antenatal Care

As a result of discussions which took place between representatives of the General Medical Practitioners and of the Health Committee, agreement was reached on the opening of a Midwives Clinic at Blacon. The purpose of such a Clinic is to provide better examination facilities for the Midwives than are often found at home, to enable professional discussions to be made with a resultant higher standard of Ante and Postnatal Care, and to make the teaching of the Hygiene of Pregnancy a more positive subject for the patients. Relaxation classes would also be possible when a Physio-therapist was employed, and Health Education generally would be put on a more systematic basis.

The first Midwives Clinic was opened at Blacon Clinic in October, 1964. This proved successful and a second Midwives Clinic was commenced at the Central Clinic, Princess Street, in October, 1965.

### HEALTH VISITING

The staff of eight Health Visitors/School Nurses, under the Superintendent Nursing Officer, divide their work between Health and School Health Services. In their Clinic duties, they are assisted by two full-time Clinic Nurses, and these duties include:—

Infant Welfare Clinics.

Minor Ailments (Schoolchildren).

School Hygiene (Schoolchildren).

School Medical Inspections (with the School Medical Officer).

Immunisation (Diphtheria, Pertussis and Smallpox, B.C.G. and Poliomyelitis and Anti-Tetanus).

Tuberculosis Clinic.

Premature Baby Unit (City Hospital).

In addition, visits were made to homes for the following:—

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Problem Families.

Tuberculosis and Housing.

Infectious and Venereal Diseases.

Special Surveys (Cancer Research, Leukaemia, Peri-Natal Mortality, Encephalitis Survey, Natural Child Development Study).

Follow-up after Hospital Treatment.

Special Campaigns (Smoking and Lung Cancer, Phenylketonuria and Mental Deficiency, Accidents in the Home, Infants at Risk, etc.).

There were no arrangements to allocate Health Visitors to any group of General Medical Practitioners.

When considering the future development of the Health Services, it was noted that Health Education ought to receive more attention, and the Special Joint Committee therefore agreed to the appointment of a Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer in due course, whose duties would include

this aspect of our work. However after repeated advertisements (four times) no suitable applicant was forthcoming. This bears out my repeated contention that the administrative posts of the Nursing Services are not graded sufficiently high. The figures for Vaccination and Immunisation which are published under that section show how much we need Health Education.

The problem of 'Problem Families' was met by the appointment of a Family Caseworker who kept close liaison between Children's, Housing, Education, Welfare and Health Departments. This was the beginning of a service and one Caseworker, working single handed, needed the support and co-operation of all the officers concerned. She commenced duty in November, 1964.

The following visits were paid by Health Visitors:—

	(1963)	(1964)	1965
Primary Birth Visits ... ..	1184	1292	1139
Subsequent Visits to Infants ... ..	5956	6100	7384
Visits to Pre-School Children ... ..	6500	3196	3924
Visits to Expectant Mothers ... ..	175	80	103
Other Visits ... ..	1078	2468	1704
Cases of Tuberculosis (Visits) ... ..	1251	970	1019

It was decided not to ask our Health Visitors to undertake the field training of Pupil Health Visitors, but the staff was available to assist with examinations in Child Care organised by the National Association of Maternity and Child Welfare.

The work of the Health Visitors in the Clinics was lessened by the two full-time Clinic Nurses, who also helped in the School Health Department.

### Travelling

Some Health Visitors have a travelling allowance if they use their own cars: the others travel by public services (and have fares refunded).

## 4. HOME NURSING SERVICE (Section 25)

The staff consisted of seven full-time Nurses and four part-time under the Superintendent Nursing Officer.

During the year the number of Mini-vans for the District Nurses use was brought up to seven. From the following table it will be seen that this

# HOME NURSING SERVICE, 1965

25

	Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	T.B.	Mat.	Injections	Over 65	Under 5	Over 24 Visits	Totals
BLACON	Cases 50 Visits 1523	42 802	— —	2 67	— —	54 1405	41 3058	7 88	38 2958	148 3797
BOUGHTON	Cases 47 Visits 1319	28 998	— —	— —	— —	45 2228	83 3606	1 7	44 3921	120 4545
CENTRAL	Cases 41 Visits 1566	26 962	— —	— —	1 1	38 1932	69 3170	— —	47 4048	106 4461
HOOLE	Cases 53 Visits 1449	29 858	— —	— —	1 5	28 1076	106 2965	— —	29 2659	111 3388
HANDBRIDGE	Cases 47 Visits 2509	30 1290	— —	— —	1 6	44 861	72 3469	1 50	38 4039	122 4666
NEWTON	Cases 56 Visits 1555	17 230	2 5	2 67	2 39	31 827	66 2104	1 8	27 2039	110 2723
SALTNEY	Cases 71 Visits 2887	33 1058	— —	— —	— —	70 2426	102 4047	4 24	61 5392	174 6371
GARDEN LANE	Cases 50 Visits 590	16 939	— —	— —	— —	25 743	63 1513	— —	26 1881	91 2272
TOTALS	Cases 415 Visits 13398	221 7137	2 5	4 134	5 51	335 11498	602 23932	14 177	310 26937	981 32223

The total number of Cases and Visits in 1964 were 1,052 and 29,504 respectively.

Number of cases on books, 1-1-65, carried over from 1964 253  
 Number of new cases ... 728  
 Number of cases on books at 31-12-65 ... 258

It will be seen that 602 cases out of 981 (i.e. 61%) were aged over 65, and 23,932 visits out of 32,223 (74%) were made to them.

Of the 981 cases attended, 602 were aged 65 or over and, of the total visits (32,223), 23,932 were paid to these.  
 The average number of nurses employed full-time was ... 7  
 The average number of nurses employed part-time was ... 4  
 The average number of hours worked by each daily was ... 7  
 The average number of hours worked by each, per week, was ... 42  
 170 patients, on discharge from hospital, received visits totalling ... 3401

enabled more visits to be paid than previously, even though there was a (very) slight reduction in working hours.

The Service, which is free of charge to the patients, is given wherever the patient's Doctor advises it. A night rota is also maintained for emergency calls. The majority of the Home Nurses have had special District Training under the Queen's Institute.

During the year the Marie Curie Foundation employed Home Nurses under the control and guidance of the Home Nursing Service. These nurses, specially recruited, were able to give much lengthier periods of attention to patients at home than is possible under the Home Nursing Service.

Nursing equipment is available for hire, see Section on Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care, and the Laundry Service was practically replaced by the provision of Incontinent Pads to elderly patients.

In order to assist the Midwifery Service, a District Nurse who had special midwifery experience was employed to look after the nursing of 'Early Discharge' cases at home in addition to her normal nursing duties.

## 5. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION (Section 26)

The following immunological facilities are available:—

- (1) Vaccination against Smallpox
- (2) Immunisation against Diphtheria
- (3) Immunisation against Whooping Cough
- (4) B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis
- (5) Vaccination against Tetanus
- (6) Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

### (1) Vaccination against Smallpox

Arrangements are now in force whereby a mother bringing her baby to the Infant Welfare Clinic can have him (her) vaccinated immediately, as the vaccine is always available.

It is now considered better to have babies vaccinated for the first time after their first birthday. This gives time for immunisation against other diseases more native to this country (and therefore more likely to affect the unvaccinated). After vaccination in the second year of life, it is recommended that re-vaccination be done during school life.

In the field of Vaccination and Immunisation, the importance of Health Education cannot be too strongly stressed. It is only by constantly putting before parents the risks and dangers of the unvaccinated (unimmunised) state that we shall keep away from the ever present danger of epidemic. Health Education in the Clinics, in the Schools and even in the home is of vital importance and must be carried out properly if we are to fulfil our true function of preventing illness. Unfortunately, Health Education means that more staff must be employed. One glance at the accompanying figures will show, without a shadow of doubt, how much we must do in this field:—

Ages	Number Vaccinated			Number Re-Vaccinated		
	(1963)	(1964)	1965	(1963)	(1964)	1965
Under one year .....	74	13	10	—	—	—
One year .....	36	177	209	—	1	—
2—4 years .....	25	111	184	9	6	2
5—15 years .....	26	20	35	14	17	19
Over 15 years .....	33	31	32	164	122	119
Totals .....	<u>194</u>	<u>352</u>	<u>470</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>140</u>

One effect of the outbreaks in this country was to cause other European countries to require an International Certificate of vaccination from people entering those countries. This of itself has increased the work of the Department, since signatures on the Certificates have to be 'authenticated', that is, certified by the M.O.H.

## (2) Immunisation against Diphtheria

Parents are given the option of having this done by their own General Medical Practitioner or of attending the Clinics. Children of pre-school age are immunised at the Infant Welfare Clinics (q.v.), and school children receive their injections and reinforcing doses at the end of the School Medical Inspections.

Records of these and other immunisations are kept in the Department and are transferred on change of address.

With the stopping of free supplies of Diphtheria antigens from Government sources towards the end of 1961, it became necessary for the Authority to purchase this, as was necessary with multiple antigens (Diphtheria-Pertussis, Diphtheria-Pertussis-Tetanus) previously.

The table on the opposite page shows the number of children immunised against Diphtheria.

## (3) Immunisation against Whooping Cough

This is available on request from the patient's own Doctor or at the Infant Welfare Clinics, and is usually—though not necessarily—given in conjunction with Diphtheria immunisation. Three injections are necessary.

The following table shows numbers who have completed a primary course of Whooping Cough vaccine (singly or in combination), during the year:—

Age at Date of Final Injection			
0—4 years	5—9 years	Others under 16 years	Total
829	90	9	928

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Age in Years 31st Dec., of the corres- ponding year.	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	Total inocu- lated 1951-1965
0	18	123	109	39	43	89	89	157	189	241	193	146	266	219	275	Age under 1 year 275
1	217	233	215	329	284	458	345	248	406	480	461	335	409	382	428	Age 1-4 years  2649
2	58	70	32	101	97	114	118	70	106	104	94	64	23	57	66	
3	21	39	19	50	29	58	66	62	56	66	60	32	27	46	44	
4	27	18	20	36	28	51	20	58	45	40	41	35	20	19	35	
5	48	50	76	88	30	104	59	129	109	27	85	159	76	18	49	
6	15	33	78	53	17	221	100	48	101	77	123	81	41	72	101	Age 5-9 yrs  4276
7	2	20	21	16	11	92	39	4	30	29	42	39	15	21	7	
8	2	20	2	6	3	22	9	6	8	7	16	7	6	3	6	
9	3	10	1	3	1	7	7	8	3	6	11	1	2	...	3	
10	1	5	...	2	3	12	4	5	3	2	10	1	2	...	2	
11	3	5	...	2	9	19	15	9	21	22	23	48	44	46	15	Age 10-14 yrs  4081
12	...	...	3	1	6	19	12	3	25	19	11	39	18	21	6	
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	2	1	1	2	1	2	
14	5	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	
15 and over	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	
Primary	420	626	576	726	566	1270	887	808	1106	1123	1175	989	951	906	1041	Total Primary 13170
Re-Inforcing	698	606	965	893	1044	1563	1090	1030	1084	1111	1365	1216	1219	1108	1701	Total Re-inforcing 16693
Total each Year	1118	1232	1541	1619	1610	2833	1977	1838	2190	2234	2540	2205	2170	2014	2742	GRAND TOTAL 29863

#### (4) B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Since 1961, B.C.G. Vaccination has been available to all pupils of 13 years and upwards, and also, where necessary, to those over ten years old.

All Mantoux Positive cases were offered follow-up facilities. By co-operation with the Chest Physicians, these cases were examined and X-Rayed at the Chester Clinic to ascertain the cause of the enhanced reaction. These cases were kept under observation, when necessary, at the Chest Clinic.

The use of freeze-dried vaccine made the supply of B.C.G. Vaccine much easier (as it became unnecessary to order the vaccine several weeks in advance).

No. of Children, Young Persons and Students tested	...	...	447
No. of these Mantoux Positive	...	...	26
No. of these Mantoux Negative and given B.C.G. Vaccination	...	...	416
No. absent for reading	...	...	5

#### (5) Anti-Tetanus Immunisation

The combination of a vaccine against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus (lock jaw) has proved beneficial and, in spite of the relatively few cases of Tetanus the use of this 'triple Antigen' has a vogue.

Certainly in no disease more than in Tetanus is prevention better than cure—especially as the cure of established Tetanus is extremely chancy.

The Triple Antigen is available to Doctors in the City on request or may be given at the Infant Welfare Clinics. The purpose of the combination is to avoid injections over and above those already necessary for protection against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough.

Arrangements were put into force with the Casualty Department of the Royal Infirmary whereby all city patients receiving Anti-Tetanic Serum were notified to the Health Department, and were told of the necessity to be immunised against Tetanus. A Clinic was started and the patients invited to attend for active Immunisation (as contrasted to the passive immunity received on the injection of A.T.S. at Hospital). The reason for this necessity is the danger of Anaphylaxis occurring on second injections once A.T.S. has been given. By being actively immunised, the necessity for A.T.S. does not arise, and therefore there is no risk of incurring Anaphylaxis. The active immunity against Tetanus must, of course, be kept up to strength by occasional injections.

During the year ten patients were given such injections.

#### (6) Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The outbreak of Poliomyelitis in Blackburn caused a panic wave of vaccination in Chester and advantage was taken of this demand to increase our acceptance rate. For the convenience of office workers, the Clinic was kept open until 6 p.m. daily until the demand subsided. People from other areas were vaccinated and the records were sent to the Medical Officer of Health of their home areas so that second doses would not be missed.

Both oral doses and injections were given, but towards the end of the year the demand for injections with Salk vaccine had disappeared.

Third dose or injection .....	2650	22274
Second dose or injection .....	2645	9020
First dose or injection .....	2680	9337
Fourth dose or injection, Children, five to 12 years .....	1707	7514
Fourth dose or injection—other .....	4573	4573
	<hr/> 14255	<hr/> 52718

The Ministry now requires the keeping of Vaccination and Immunisation records only in respect of children under the age of 16, who have completed a Primary Course or received a Reinforcing dose of vaccine.

Notifications of and deaths from Poliomyelitis during the past years were as follows:—

Year	No. of Paralytic Cases	No. of Non-Paralytic Cases	Total	Deaths
1952 .....	2	—	2	—
1953 .....	9	1	10	—
1954 .....	2	1	3	1
1955 .....	5	1	6	1
1956 .....	5	1	6	—
1957 .....	3	—	3	1
1958 .....	2	—	2	—
1959 .....	3	—	3	—
1960 .....	1	2	3	—
1961 .....	3	—	3	1
1962 .....	—	—	—	1
1963 .....	—	—	—	—
1964 .....	—	1	1	—
1965 .....	—	1	1	—

### Yellow Fever

Lack of demand for Yellow Fever Immunisation made the setting up of a Centre in Chester unnecessary: facilities are available in Liverpool and Manchester.

(7) **Immunisation against Influenza** (Free) was offered to the staff of the Department as an experimental measure and was met by a good response, 36 members of the staff were immunised.

## 6. AMBULANCE SERVICE (Section 27)

The existing agreement with the adjacent counties is that the City will provide a service for a radius of 4 miles from Chester in the County of Flintshire, and fifteen miles in Cheshire. This arrangement with Cheshire is becoming obsolete because of the development of the County Services.

We had under consideration various methods of co-operation with the County Services. Mutual aid continues at a very satisfactory level.

The mileages run for other Authorities were:—

Year	Miles
1958 .....	19,726
1959 .....	15,223
1960 .....	7,873
1961 .....	5,737
1962 .....	6,446
1963 .....	4,939
1964 .....	4,484
1965 .....	4,501

### Emergency Conveyance of Patients by Air

Arrangements were made for the emergency conveyance of patients by air to Hospital by helicopter or aeroplane, the cost of which had to be borne by the Local Authority.

On the one occasion during 1965 when this might have been used the weather was too rough to permit the use of a helicopter, and as roads were blocked with snow, the patient (a baby) was taken by train.

### Staff

In spite of the proposed cut in the working week from 42 hours to 40 at the beginning of 1966, it was not the occasion for appointing another Ambulance Driver, but it was decided that in the new year, the staff would be given an opportunity of regularly working some hours of overtime.

In order to keep staff up to maximum efficiency in First Aid they were required to attend courses each year, but the Certificate issued by the First Aid Associations were valid for three years.

### Vehicles

The City Service provides three ambulances and three sitting case vehicles, the latter being converted into stretcher vehicles in emergency. Replacement of these cars and ambulances is provided for as they become less reliable. One such replacement was made in the year.

Following a fatal accident in one Local Authority's Ambulance, a code of safety regulations was adopted and all City vehicles were modified to comply with these regulations.

It was decided to supply all vehicles with two-tone horns in the coming year 1966.

### Petrol Supplies

Petrol Supplies are drawn from a central Corporation Depot: in the event of fuel being needed when this Depot was closed, arrangements were made for emergency supplies to be obtained at night and over the weekend.

Details in relation to mileage run and patients carried are as follows:—

Year	Total Miles	Total Number of Patients Carried
1952 .....	64,221 .....	7,903
1953 .....	66,065 .....	10,600
1954 .....	73,250 .....	15,753
1955 .....	82,396 .....	17,408
1956 .....	83,227 .....	19,766
1957 .....	86,554 .....	19,871
1958 .....	86,779 .....	20,301
1959 .....	87,156 .....	19,150
1960 .....	87,250 .....	21,403
1961 .....	90,327 .....	21,041
1962 .....	96,162 .....	22,157
1963 .....	105,232 .....	25,459
1964 .....	107,934 .....	27,857
1965 .....	110,452 .....	28,194

#### Rail Cases

Arrangements were made for transport by rail of 56 patients, as follows:

	Journeys	Patients	Mileage
Voucher supplied .....	22	22	1378
Voucher not supplied .....	34	34	1468
	56	56	2846

The total mileage run by the Service, which has risen steadily for many years, showed a tendency to reach a maximum: the number of patients carried also showed a slight increase over 1964.

It was decided that the use of Ambulances to transport patients to the Occupation Training Centre at Dee Banks should in 1966 be limited only to those essentially needing an Ambulance. The majority of these journeys would, in future, be carried out by contract with a local firm.



## 7. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE (Section 28)

### (i) Tuberculosis

The Assistant Chest Physician of the Regional Hospital Board at the City Hospital is employed on one session per week for Preventive and After Care Work. B.C.G. Vaccinations were done at the Chest Clinic.

The B.C.G. Scheme for vaccination of School Children was started during 1955. Details are given under the appropriate section.

There was close liaison between the Chest Clinic and the Health Department. One Health Visitor is appointed to attend at the Clinic and to visit tuberculosis patients in their homes. A great improvement in the liaison between the two centres is apparent.

I would like to thank the Doctors and Staff of the Clinic for their great help during the year. Preventive Tuberculosis work has been enhanced and has assumed a more concrete and purposeful form. It was easier to assess the relative needs for rehousing of tuberculosis families and much greater activity in this field was possible.

Number of visits to patients by Health Visiting Staff	...	...	1029
No. of patients assisted in T.B. Colonies	...	...	1

Contact Scheme (City residents attending Chest Clinic):

No. Skin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
No. found Positive	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
No found Negative	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
No. Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
No. of New Contacts examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
No. of these found to have Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
No. of Infants Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	790

**Free Milk.** The scales of application of the Free Milk Scheme were amended to conform to National Assistance Standards. Each individual case is visited by the Tuberculosis Visitor (who is employed on three days per week), and dealt with by the Health Services Sub-Committee at its quarterly meetings.

It was decided to augment the free supply of milk to necessitous Tuberculosis patients by giving also an issue of free eggs during the Summer.

### Tuberculosis Colony

One Tuberculosis patient was admitted in September to the Sherwood Village Settlement, on the advice of the Consultant Chest Physician.

### Public Health Act, 1936

An order was made under Section 72 for the removal to hospital for three months of a patient who was suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and who had probably infected his family.

### Mass Radiography Unit

The Mobile Unit of Liverpool Regional Hospital Board visited the City on 10th to 12th May.

	1963	1965
Total Number Examined	479	575

(ii) **Blind Persons**

The Chester Blind Welfare Society give the following data:—

Numbers on Register at end of year:—

	M.	F.	TOTAL
Blind ... ..	41	57	98
Partially Sighted ... ..	16	12	28
	57	69	126

Only one Blind person was under the age of 16 and he was in Hospital due to physical defects. Fourteen were in the employment age group 16—59, two were in the Workshop for the Blind, six employed under ordinary conditions and the others not available for work.

On the register of Partially Sighted—four were in Special Schools, three were employed, one in training and two undergoing Industrial Rehabilitation.

**A.—Follow up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons**

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Other
(i) No. of cases registered during year in respect of which Sec. F. of Form B.D.8 recommends:				
(a) No treatment:				
Blind ... ..	—	—	—	8
Partially Sighted ...	—	—	—	1
(b) Treatment (Medical Surgical or Optical):				
Blind ... ..	—	3	—	3
Partially Sighted ...	—	1	—	2
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment:				
Blind ... ..	—	2	—	3
Partially Sighted ...	—	1	—	2

**B.—Ophthalmia Neonatorum**

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year ... ..	—
(ii) Number of cases in which :—	
a. Vision lost	
b. Vision impaired	Nil.
c. Treatment continuing at end of year	

### (iii) Epileptics and Spastics

Epileptic and Spastic children of school age are dealt with under the Education Acts.

The Welfare Committee provides for the maintenance of two adult epileptics in colonies and two in special homes. Five adult spastics are on the register, two of whom attend a handicrafts class and are transported by the City Ambulances.

### (iv) Illness Generally—Prevention and Care

#### Laundry Service

The demand on the service inaugurated in 1962 fell off during the year, so that by the end of 1963 the service had resolved itself mainly into the provision of Incontinence Pads by the Health Department. The paper-tissue pads absorbed excreta and made the replacement of sheets and mattresses unnecessary. Issue of the Pads is free on request to all patients nursed at home.

#### Chiropody Service

So that this service, started during 1961, should not overlap the service provided under the National Assistance Acts by the Welfare Department, the Health Scheme was limited to patients who were housebound and unable to make their way to the Chiropodists' Surgeries.

The increased charges for Chiropody treatment at home were met partly by increasing from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. the amount paid by the patient, and partly by increasing the quota paid by the Corporation.

No. of Cases treated .....	121
No. of Treatments .....	662

#### Nursing Equipment on Loan or Hire

The Superintending Nursing Officer at the District Nursing Office, Folliott House, was responsible for the hiring out of Nursing Equipment. Towards the end of 1963, it was decided to abolish the deposit on articles loaned; in long-term illness, the rental paid for the equipment was accounted as payment for the equipment which, therefore, eventually became the property of the patient.

Other equipment is available in the City from Voluntary Bodies.

Consideration was given to the purchase of certain expensive items of equipment for hire out to patients. The Ripple Bed and Pad, used for bedridden patients to prevent pressure sores caused by constant pressure, was to be provided in the new financial year. Help was also given by various voluntary bodies to patients in need of this expensive equipment.

The number of articles on loan during the year was 408.

#### Convalescence

Under the heading of General Prevention of Illness, the Local Authority may in certain cases, provide convalescent treatment: Such cases do not qualify for convalescence through the Hospital Authorities.

It was decided to send a mother and her two children away for convalescence, but the offer could not be accepted by this patient.

## 8. HOME HELPS (Section 29)

### Staff

We took a very careful look at this Service because our attention was drawn to the fact that better provision could be made, especially in the Development Plan.

It was decided to double the expansion by appointing two Helps each year, and later on in the year, after a special report, an immediate increase of two more (one full-time and one part-time) Helps was approved. It was decided to make a bigger increase in the coming financial year by appointing five more Helps.

All Helps were to be issued with signed Authorisations and were to have an issue of overalls.

At the end of 1965, the Organiser had 23 full-time and 12 part-time Helps on the Establishment.

### Transport

The Helps travel by public transport or they may receive a cycle allowance.

Type of Case	No. of Cases			Hours Worked		
	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965
(a) Maternity .....	57	45	39	2087	1577	1065
(b) Tuberculosis .....	2	—	—	130	—	—
(c) Aged, Infirm and Chronic Sick	173	194	285	28524	37304	39026
(d) Mental Illness and Mental deficiency	2	8	12	143	919	833
(e) Other .....	36	36	46	3536	1377	1811
	<u>270</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>34420</u>	<u>41177</u>	<u>42735</u>

277 out of 382 cases were over 65 years of age (i.e. 72%) and they received 36,405 hours out of a total of 42,735 (i.e. 85%).

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

### Staff

(As at 31st December, 1965).

The staff of the Mental Health Department comprises a Senior Mental Welfare Officer, Mental Welfare Officers, and trainee Mental Welfare Officer (female): this is an increase in the establishment of one Mental Welfare Officer, appointed to meet the increasing demands on the service.

One of the trainee Mental Welfare Officers is at present on a two year Younghusband Course at the Liverpool College of Commerce and completes his course in July, 1966. On his return it is intended to second the Mental Welfare Officer on the two year Younghusband Course for social workers, and at the time of going to press he has been accepted for the course, commencing in September, 1966.

### **Training and Occupation Centres**

Dee Banks Junior Training Centre, which has now been open for five years, caters for a hundred pupils up to 16 years of age.

In addition to the City of Chester it also accepts subnormal pupils from areas of Cheshire and Flintshire which lie in close proximity to the City.

On attaining 16 year of age, the children pass on to the Adult Training Centre, which is adjacent to the Junior Training Centre, but has a separate entrance and approach. At present the Adult Centre is predominantly occupational, but it is intended in the future to develop it into an Industrial Unit. It is already proceeding on these lines as contracts for the supply of mopheads, dishmops, dishcloths and pan scourers have been obtained for supplying Schools and Welfare Homes in the City.

When the children attain 16 years of age all efforts are made by the Mental Welfare Officers to place them in employment, and only when these efforts fail are they passed on to the Adult Centre, but outside employment is always the aim.

### **Staff**

The Staff of The Dee Banks Junior and Adult Centre comprises a Supervisor and seven Assistant Supervisors, which includes one Male and one female Assistant Supervisor for the Adult Centre. There is also a child help appointed to assist with toilet training. Domestic Staff consists of a Cook, Assistant Cook and Cleaner.

The Assistant Supervisors who the unqualified are sent for training at courses arranged by the National Association for Mental Health. These courses usually take one or two years according to experience.

### **Transport**

All junior pupils are transported to the Centre free of charge, also adult trainees, whenever required.

### **Residential Accommodation**

No Hostels are provided by the Local Authority for the Community Care of the Mentally disordered, but in the coming year, 1966, the Richmond Fellowship intends to open their home at Kilmorey Park, in Chester, for the rehabilitation of mentally ill patients, who have no homes to return to when they are discharged from Hospital, and it is hoped that the home will cater for the needs of the majority of cases residing in Chester. In the case of subnormal patients we are not so fortunate. With the ever increasing emphasis on Community Care, and Hospitals discharging their subnormal cases, we may well be faced, in the near future, with the possibility of providing a Hostel for them.

The shortage of Permanent Care accommodation for subnormal and severely subnormal patients remains acute. This was made more so in the case of Chester, as Newchurch Hospital, Culcheth, Near Warrington, which accepts the majority of our cases is under complete renovation (which has meant the continual closure of two of the wards, and will not be completed for at least another six months), but it is hoped that on completion we will see an increase in the accommodation available. Never-

theless, there are only three cases awaiting admission to Hospital, one of whom in the meanwhile was placed in the Leonard Cheshire Home, Christleton. In addition to Permanent Care, Short Term Care is arranged especially for cases where parents need a break from the problem of looking after these difficult children in their own homes, or to enable parents to go away for a short holiday. We were able to arrange short term care for all cases who requested this service.

### Guardianship

We were requested by Flintshire County Council to accept one case of a Mentally Ill person into Guardianship. One case of subnormality was discharged from Guardianship.

### Mentally Ill Patients

With the ever increasing emphasis on community care, there has arisen a closer liason with Consultants at Deva and Moston Hospitals, General Practitioners, and Mental Welfare Officers, which includes case conferences, clinical meetings at the Hospitals, and attendances at out-patient clinics. These have greatly improved the efficiency of the service to the patient. Cases are referred earlier by General Practitioners, quite often direct to Mental Welfare Officers which meant an increase in the number of Pre-Care Cases, but with a resulting decline in the number of admissions to Hospital. There was also an increase in the numbers of After-Care cases, which resulted in a decrease in the number of cases requiring re-admission to Hospital, and an increase in the length of time and numbers of patients able to remain in the community.

The table below outlines the duties performed by Mental Welfare Officers under the Mental Health Act.

Informal Admissions		Admissions For Observation (Sect. 25)		Emergency Admissions (Sect. 29)		Admissions For Treatment (Sect. 26)		Admissions Through Courts (Sect. 60)		Total Admissions		Pre-Care and After-Care Visits Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	(M. & F.)
42	98	12	23	10	12	4	3	1	1	69	137	3223

### Equipment

The Health Committee acknowledge with gratitude gifts of equipment for the Training and Occupation Centres from the Handicapped Children's Society, Chester Young Conservatives, and from Private Persons.

# NUMBER OF PATIENTS UNDER LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY CARE AT 31st DECEMBER, 1965

40

	Mentally Ill				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Total Subnormal & Total	
	Under 16	F. (1)	M. (2)	over 16	Under 16	F. (6)	M. (7)	over 16	Under 16	F. (9)	M. (10)	over 16	Under 16	F. (11)	M. (12)	over 16	Under 16	over 16
(a) Total number	...	59	126	...	...	2	1	...	14	3	9	17	11	12	11	9	40	46
(b) Attending day training centre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	3	6	9	11	3	3	36	15
(c) Resident in a residential training centre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Receiving home training	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Resident in L.A. home/hostel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(f) Receiving home visits and not included under (b) to (e)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. No. of patients in L.H.A. area on waiting list for admission to hospital at 31-12-65:—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) In urgent need of hospital care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
(c) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	...
2. No. of admissions for temporary residential care (e.g. to relieve the family) during 1965:—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) To N.H.S. hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1
(b) To L.A. residential accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
(d) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	6

**NUMBER OF PATIENTS REFERRED TO LOCAL HEALTH  
AUTHORITY DURING YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1965**

REFERRED BY	Mentally Ill Under 16			Psychopathic Under 16			Subnormal Under 16			Severely Subnormal Under 16			Total Severely Subnormal Under 16	Total Subnormal & Severely Subnormal Under 16 and over	Grand Total Cols. 1-16 (19)
	M.	F.	(1)	M.	F.	(2)	M.	F.	(3)	M.	F.	(4)	M.	F.	(5)
(a) General practitioners ...	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	168
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment ...	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	5	60
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment ...	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
(d) Local education authorities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	3	9	—	9
(e) Police and courts ...	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	22
(f) Other sources ...	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	47
(g) Total ...	2	—	98	—	—	—	2	1	6	5	3	3	9	11	322

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1943

One case was compulsorily removed during the year.

### MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Medical Examinations for other Departments of the Corporation are made by the Assistant Medical Officers of Health, and at the time of writing, no charge is made on these Departments:—

#### (1) Residential Nurseries

The Medical Officers carried out routine examinations of the children on admission to the Children's Nurseries, on discharge and other special occasions.

#### (2) Superannuation Examinations

Staff of all Corporation Departments were examined by the Medical Officers for the purpose of determining their fitness for (a) Employment, (b) Entry into the various Sickness Pay Schemes, (c) Entry into the Corporation Superannuation Scheme.

In the case of Staff associated with school children, the examinations have included X-Ray of chest (usually done at the Mass Radiography Unit) and for teachers in the Education Department, full reports on Forms 4 R.T.C. and 28 R.Q. were made.

The number of examinations in the year was 523 and for comparison with previous years:—

1958: 423 1959: 407 1960: 352 1961: 331 1962: 456 1963: 395 1964: 438

#### (3) Examination of Transport Staff

It was decided that medical examinations for Public Service Vehicle Licences should be carried out by the Assistant Medical Officers of Health at the same time as they do the superannuation examinations, and that they should give the medical certificate without charge to the candidate.

### CREMATION REFEREES

On the opening of the City Crematorium at Blacon, in November, 1965, the Medical Officer of Health and Deputy undertook the duties of Cremation Referee and Deputy.

### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The main Disposal Works is at Sealand Road, where, after screening, sedimentation, use of filters and land purification, the effluent discharges into the Dee. A small works in the same locality is mainly for the low-lying areas of Lache and Saltney.

Work is proceeding according to plan on the reconstruction of the Disposal Works at Sealand Road, which will involve the ultimate closing of the small works at Bumpers Lane in order to improve the quality of the discharge to the tidal portion of the river. These works are due for completion in 1967.

Occasional flooding due to overcharging of sewers is occurring in various parts of the City, particularly in the Saltney and Brook Lane districts.

Schemes have been approved for resewering these districts and are being proceeded with.

### WATER SUPPLY

The supply which is drawn from the River Dee, is provided by the Chester Waterworks Company, and is examined every two weeks for bacterial contents, and every month chemically.

**Bacteriological Sampling** shows the usual contamination of the river, but the samples taken at the filters and in the town have always been first class.

Plumbo solvency has remained at a low level with the pH varying between 6.9 and 7.5, but usually about 7.0.

The supply was examined on the following dates and found to be satisfactory:—

6th and 20th January.	14th and 28th July.
3rd and 17th February.	11th and 25th August.
4th and 17th March.	8th and 22nd September.
7th and 28th April.	6th and 20th October.
12th and 26th May.	10th and 25th November.
16th and 30th June.	8th and 23rd December.

### Fluoride Content and Fluoridation

A special analysis of the water showed a trace only of fluorides in the supply (about 0.1 parts per million).

The question of whether Fluoride should be added to the town supply received much consideration, and as one question after another was raised, the cost to the Authority, other Local Authorities' views, the question was eventually deferred for reconsideration next year. Perhaps the indecision in many people's minds arose from the recent discovery of the effects of Thalidomide on the human foetus.

Of course there is not one cause alone for dental decay and toothache. An improper diet, low in vitamins, too much carbohydrate, poor oral hygiene and poor general health, are all factors, besides hereditary disposition and insufficient fluoride in the water. All these causes of dental decay must be tackled and no stone left unturned to keep teeth sound. It does not seem logical to avoid taking one step because all the others have not been taken too.

The number of dwelling houses and number of population supplied from public mains was:—

	Supplied direct to Houses	By Standpipe
Houses supplied .....	20,027	3
Persons supplied .....	59,800	5

# WATER

The City water supply is drawn from the River Dee and supplied by the Chester Waterworks Company. The water is filtered and chlorinated at the Company's works.

The standard of purity and adequacy of supply have been maintained during the year, the water being graded 'Class I'.

Bacteriological examinations of the water supply including water from various filter beds have been carried out twice a month. In addition, chemical analyses of water from a consumer's tap have been carried out by the Public Analyst every month, and the following table gives the result of these analyses, which are shown in parts per million of water.

## CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF CITY WATER SUPPLY

Parts per Million	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total Solids	154.0	212.0	310.0	180.0	173.0	266.0	228.0	200.0	134.0	180.0	199.0	153.0
Nitrogen as free and Saline Ammonia	0.02	0.06	0.09	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.005	0.045	0.03	0.02	0.07
Nitrogen as Albuminoid Ammonia	Nil	0.02	0.045	0.05	0.03	0.07	0.015	Nil	0.01	Nil	0.01	0.03
Nitrogen as Nitrites	Nil	Nil	‡	‡	†	*	*	‡	‡	*	‡	‡
Nitrogen as Nitrates	1.25	2.5	1.75	1.25	1.0	1.5	0.75	1.0	0.5	0.75	0.5	1.0
Chlorides as Cl.	24.0	38.0	68.0	34.0	28.0	49.0	45.0	40.0	24.0	33.0	34.0	20.0
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in four hours at 27°C.	0.2	1.1	1.1	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.1
Total Hardness	80.0	123.0	148.0	100.0	80.0	131.0	114.0	98.0	66.0	103.0	102.0	69.0
Temporary Hardness	32.0	72.0	94.0	60.0	52.0	96.0	78.0	68.0	40.0	70.0	60.0	34.0
Permanent Hardness	48.0	51.0	54.0	40.0	28.0	35.0	36.0	30.0	26.0	33.0	42.0	35.0
Alkalinity	32.0	72.0	94.0	60.0	52.0	96.0	78.0	68.0	40.0	70.0	60.0	34.0
Free Chlorine	0.175	0.12	0.10	0.03	0.13	0.05	0.1	0.02	0.2	0.09	0.05	0.12
Poisonous Metals	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Potassium as K	Nil	3.3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.5	Nil
Anionic Synthetic Detergents	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cyanides and Thiocyanates	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Manganese as Mn.	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025
Phenols	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Reaction, pH.	6.9	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9

§—Negative.

†—Trace.

‡—Slight Trace.

°—Fair Trace.

\*—Mod. Trace.

# Chief Public Health Inspector's Report 1965

## INSPECTION OF AREA

### ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Complaints received—Dwellings	...	...	...	...	438
Complaints received—Other Premises	...	...	...	...	106
Visits in respect of Complaints—Dwellings	...	...	...	...	984
Visits in respect of Complaints—Other Premises	...	...	...	...	181

### VISITS TO PREMISES REGARDING:—

					First	Inspections Sbsqnt.	Total
(a) Notifiable Diseases	...	...	...	...	34	75	109
(b) Defects and Repairs	...	...	...	...	296	829	1125
(c) Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	5	7	12
(d) Prospective Corporation Tenants	...	...	...	...	10	16	26
(e) Vermin	...	...	...	...	110	212	322
(f) Dustbins	...	...	...	...	30	49	79
(g) Other Purposes	...	...	...	...	110	171	281
Houses in Proposed Clearance Areas:—							
(a) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	217
(b) Other Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	345
Individual Unfit Houses:—							
(a) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(b) Other Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Houses in Miltiple Occupation:—							
(a) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
(b) Other Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Factories, visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises:—							
(a) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
(b) Other Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Atmospheric Pollution, visits to measuring instruments	...	...	...	...	...	...	503
Smoke Nuisances:—							
(a) Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
(b) Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Smoke Emmissions:—							
(a) Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
(b) Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(c) Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

**Noise Nuisance:—**

(a) Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
(b) Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Cinemas and Theatre, inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Offensive Trades, inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tents, Vans and Sheds, inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Pet Animal Shops, inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Brooks and Streams, inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Open Ground and Common Passages, inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Rats and Mice Destruction, visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	4060

**Drainage Work:—**

(a) No. of Premises involved	...	...	...	...	...	...	236
(b) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	534
(c) Tests applied	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
Premises disinfected after infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premises disinfested for vermin	...	...	...	...	...	...	77

**FOOD HYGIENE, ETC.****Inspections of:—**

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Butchers' Shops and Meat Depots	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Cake Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dairies, Milk Depots	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Food Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
General Provision Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Hotels and Guest Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
Restuarants and Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Sweets and Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

**Meat and Food Inspections:—**

Visits to Public Abattoir	...	...	...	...	...	...	1031
Visits to Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	109

**ADMINISTRATION:—**

(a) Number of letters sent	...	...	...	...	...	1787
(b) Number of Preliminary Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	104
(c) Number of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	8
(d) Legal Proceedings in default	...	...	...	...	...	1

The majority of nuisances and contraventions are remedied by informal action and the co-operation of those concerned.

**HOUSING****Slum Clearance**

The following areas have been represented and/or confirmed during 1965:—

(a) Areas Represented but not Confirmed							No. of Houses
Boughton	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Wood Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
							<hr/> 132 <hr/>
(b) Areas Represented and Confirmed							
Hoole Lane	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dee Lane	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
							<hr/> 26 <hr/>
(c) Areas Represented in 1963 and 1964 and Confirmed in 1965							
Browns Lane	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Albert Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
							<hr/> 95 <hr/>

**Individual Unfit Houses**

Undertakings were accepted in respect of five individually unfit houses during 1965. Eleven houses which were the subject of undertakings were vacated and closed.

**Houses in Multiple Occupation**

Directions were given under Section 19 Housing Act, 1961, in respect of six houses limiting the number of persons occupying the houses dependent upon the facilities provided.

## CLEAN AIR

During the year, seven notifications and applications for prior approval for the alteration or installation of furnaces under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, were received and approved by the Council. Four applications were for oil-fired installations, and three for gas-fired boilers.

Nine complaints of smoke nuisances were investigated, the majority of which were due to the burning of refuse unsatisfactorily. Three smoke observations were carried out.

All the complaints of smoke nuisances were dealt with satisfactorily by informal action.

Ten complaints of offensive smells and fumes alleged to be from the Leadworks were received and were referred to H.M. Inspector Alkali, etc., Works.

During 1965, sixty-eight complaints were received from residents in the Saltney, Curzon Park and Lache areas of offensive smells emanating from Animal By-product Works situated outside the City area.

Most of the complaints were received during April, July and August, when constructional work designed to overcome the cause of the nuisance was in progress at the premises. This work was completed during September.

Two complaints were received in October, none in November and four in December.

Each complaint was forwarded to the Chief Public Health Inspector of the area in which the factory is situated.

However from June, 1966, until the present time (September, 1966) the number of complaints received has risen sharply as shown below:—

### NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
—	—	3	1	1	6	17	9	10

In addition, in September, 1966, a petition with 246 signatures was received, complaining of this offensive smell.

## MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

For the purposes of the National Survey of Air Pollution, in which the Council has agreed to take part, and to enable future comparisons to be made of similar types of areas in different cities and towns, the Ministry of Technology required that the three volumetric instruments for the daily measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere in Chester be sited in the following types of areas:—

### (a)—A Commercial District.

Health Department, Hunter's Walk.

### (b)—A Residential District with a high population density.

The Elms, Hoole Road.

**(c)—A Residential District with a low population density.**

Blacon Infants' School, Carlisle Road.

The following tables give the Monthly and Annual averages obtained from the daily readings of the three instruments.

**MONTHLY AVERAGES**

The Monthly Average is the mean of the daily figures for that period

**(a)—Smoke Concentrations**  
(Microgrammes per cubic metre of air)

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
HUNTER'S WALK											
196	221	155	93	56	44	44	48	62	99	180	144
THE ELMS, HOOLE ROAD											
304	277	258	133	90	69	60	61	109	213	253	259
BLACON INFANTS' SCHOOL, CARLISLE ROAD											
170	151	141	76	50	36	35	36	68	150	159	128

**(b)—Sulphur Dioxide Concentrations**  
(Microgrammes per cubic metre of air)

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
HUNTER'S WALK											
219	248	188	122	67	59	65	67	66	118	157	113
THE ELMS, HOOLE ROAD											
241	244	236	141	92	81	71	73	86	170	179	168
BLACON INFANTS' SCHOOL, CARLISLE ROAD											
176	108	109	81	45	48	52	44	53	113	129	79

**ANNUAL AVERAGES**  
(Mean of the Monthly Averages)

				Smoke		Sulphur Dioxide	
				1964	1965	1964	1965
Hunter's Walk	...	...	...	131.75	112.0	182.4	124.0
The Elms, Hoole Road			...	186.2	174.0	189.0	148.5
Blacon Infants' School, Carlisle Road	...	...	...	125.0	100.0	125.6	86.4

The highest reading of smoke concentration during the year was recorded at The Elms, Hoole Road, for the 24-hour period ending 1st February, 1965, when a reading of 591 microgrammes per cubic metre was obtained. The reading for this period at Hunter's Walk of 479 microgrammes per cubic metre was also the highest for that instrument.

These highest readings occurred during a period of very cold, cloudy weather with little wind.

The lowest reading of smoke concentration during the year was recorded at Carlisle Road, Blacon, for the 24-hour period ending 30th November, when a reading of eight microgrammes per cubic metre was obtained. The corresponding figure for the Elms for that period was 44 and for Hunter's Walk, 60 microgrammes per cubic metre. The weather records over this period show strong winds.

## FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Lectures and demonstrations have been given to staffs of food premises and various organisations on the principles of food hygiene and the potential dangers due to the neglect of personal and kitchen hygiene.

A course of fourteen lectures on food hygiene was also given to food handlers by one of the Public Health Inspectors at the College of Further Education. The course was based on the syllabus of the Royal Society of Health and, after both written and oral external examination at the termination of the course, a qualifying Diploma certificate was issued by the Society to 29 successful candidates.

Detailed inspections of food premises were continued during the year.

On initial inspection, the premises were classified following consideration of (a) suitability of premises, (b) type and condition of equipment, (c) methods employed and (d) general standards of hygiene.

Initial inspections for this purpose numbered 31 and re-inspections 295.

Where necessary, the attention of proprietors and management was called by interview and letter to defects, etc., requesting compliance with the Regulations and co-operation in order to improve the grading classification of these premises.

Such co-operation is usually given willingly, resulting in a marked improvement in the standard without need for statutory action.

The following table shows the classification of food premises at the end of 1965:—

	Classification on Previous Inspection	Classification at end of 1965
Excellent .....	64	70
Good .....	412	415
Fair .....	212	207
Poor .....	38	37
Bad .....	3	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS	729	729
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The following is a list of the food premises in the City, classified by the main type of food business carried on, showing those which comply with Regulation 16 (provision of wash hand basins, hot and cold water, soap, nail brushes and clean towels) and Regulation 19 (provision of sinks and hot and cold water, etc.) of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960:—

	No. of Premises	No. fitted to comply with Regulation 16	No. to which Regulation 19 applies	No. of Premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19
Bakehouses .....	8	8	8	8
Butchers' Shops and Meat Depots .....	64	63	64	63
Cake Shops .....	20	20	20	20
Canteens .....	44	44	44	44
Fishmongers .....	18	18	18	18
Food Vehicles* .....	48	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops .....	17	17	17	17
General Provision Shops .....	120	120	120	120
Greengrocers .....	61	61	61	61
Hotels and Guest Houses .....	33	33	33	33
Licensed Premises .....	161	161	161	161
Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	46	46	46	46
Sweet and Ice Cream Shops .....	72	71	72	71
Other Food Premises .....	17	17	17	17

\*Subject to the special provisions of Part V of the Regulations.

## LICENSED PREMISES

One hundred and fifty-six visits were made to licensed premises and a comprehensive report submitted to the Licensing Justices. The premises were also inspected regarding their compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, and where necessary attention has been called to any matters required for compliance with the Regulations.

A number of premises have been closed. Improvement and modernisation continued steadily, and with two exceptions the general standard of hygiene and cleanliness was very good. No complaints were received regarding licensed premises during the year.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The samples submitted to the Public Analyst (Messrs. Ruddock & Sherratt, 36, Watergate Street, Chester) were as follows:—

- (a) Informal samples—154, of which two were not genuine.
- (b) Formal samples—18, all of which were genuine.

# FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Table showing administrative action in respect of samples certified as being not genuine.

Sample No.	Article	Results of Analyses	Action taken and Remarks
1 (Informal)	Milk—Untreated Farm Bottled	It is a sample of milk deficient in fat to the extent of 13.3 per cent., and having the parts as under:— Fat ..... 2.6% w./w. Solids—non-fat ..... 8.6% w./w. Antibiotics ..... not detected	<b>Analyst's Observations</b> The attention of the producer/bottler was called by letter to the result of the analysis. A formal follow-up sample was reported genuine.
44 (Informal)	Tomato Soup (Dehydrated)	It is a sample of dehydrated soup not conforming to Article 9 (2)(a) of the Labelling of Food Order.	<b>Analyst's Observations</b> Article 9 (2)(a) of the Labelling of Food Order requires that a label which claims the presence of any substance specified in the first column of the second Schedule of the Order must declare the minimum quantity of such substance. The label claims the presence of ascorbic acid, but does not declare the amount. Ascorbic acid is one of the substances specified in the first column of the second Schedule.  The attention of the distributors was called by letter to the result of the analysis.

## THE MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

Part III of these Regulations requires the registration of persons carrying on the trade of Milk Distributor, and of premises which are used as dairies (not being Dairy Farms).

The following are premises within the City from which milk is sold:—

Premises registered as Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	4
Distributors with premises in the City	...	...	...	...	...	92

## THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1963 AND 1965

Two Dealers' (Pre-Packed Milk) Licenses for the sale of designated Milk were issued to cover the period ending 31st December, 1965, and during December sixty-three licenses were issued to cover the five year period ending 31st December, 1970.

One Dealer's (Untreated) Licence was also issued to cover the five year period ending 31st December, 1970.

One Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence was cancelled following the discontinuance of pasteurisation at the plant. There are now no pasteurisation plants within the City.

## MILK

### Chemical Analysis

Total Samples Analysed	...	...	...	...	...	68
Number certified 'not genuine'	...	...	...	...	...	1

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

Results of the various tests applied to 117 samples of milk submitted for examination are shown in the following table:—

Designation	No. of Samples	Test Applied	Number	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised ...	27	Phosphatase	27	—
		Methylene Blue	27	—
Pasteurised, Homogenised	11	Phosphatase	11	—
		Methylene Blue	11	—
Channel Island Pasteurised	9	Phosphatase	9	—
		Methylene Blue	9	—
Untreated, Farm Bottled or Cartoned	52	Methylene Blue	44	8
Sterilized ...	18	Turbidity	18	—

## NOTES:—

(a) The 'Phosphatase Test' assesses the efficiency of pasteurisation.

(b) The 'Methylene Blue Test' assesses keeping quality and cleanliness.

The attention of the Producers, Wholesalers, Retailers and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was called to the unsatisfactory samples. Subsequent samples passed the appropriate tests.

**BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS****(a) For Tuberculosis**

Fifteen samples of Untreated Milk were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Chester, for examination for the presence of tubercle bacillus.

All were certified to be negative.

**(b) For Brucella Abortus**


---

No of Samples Examined	Ring Test		Results	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Culture or G.P.I. Negative
15	5	10	1	4
(Untreated Milk)				

---

The five Ring Test Positive results occurred in Four separate dairy herds, Guinea Pig Inoculation and Culture Tests are carried out when samples are found to be Ring Test Positive, in order to confirm the presence or otherwise of the brucella organism.

In the case of the one positive Culture result a notice was served under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959 upon the retailers of the milk and a copy of the notice was forwarded to (a) The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and (b) The Medical Officer of Health for the area in which the Milk was produced. Copies of the notice were also forwarded to all other interested parties.

The retailer undertook (a) not to sell this untreated milk until the Local Authority was satisfied that it was free from infection and (b) to notify the Local Authority beforehand if and when it was their intention to sell this milk again.

Following receipt of the undertaking the notice was withdrawn and this milk has not since been sold within the City area.

**The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963**

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district and no samples of liquid egg were submitted for the Alpha Amylase test during the year.

## ICE CREAM

The fat content of the five samples analysed is shown in the following table:—

### FAT CONTENT PER CENT.

Standard 5 per cent	5 and under 6	6 and under 7	7 and under 8	8 and under 9	9 and under 10	10 and under 11	11 and under 12	12 and over
Number of Samples	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1

The samples also satisfied the tests for milk solids and were reported to be genuine.

Two other samples of ice cream analysed for metallic contamination, etc., were also reported genuine.

### Bacteriological Samples

### Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959

During the year seven samples of ice cream were bacteriologically examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Chester.

The following table sets out the results:—

	Number of Samples
Grade 1—Satisfactory .....	6
Grade 2—Satisfactory .....	1
Grades 3 and 4—Unsatisfactory .....	Nil
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>

## SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Eight renewal licences were issued to Slaughtermen during the year.

All slaughtering of animals in the City for human consumption is carried out at the new Public Abattoir, Sealand Trading Estate.

Animals slaughtered during 1965:—

Cattle ... ..	2167
Calves ... ..	97
Sheep ... ..	10404
Pigs ... ..	846
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13514</b>

## MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

In accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, all animals slaughtered and meat dressed in the City are inspected by the Public Health Inspectors at the Abbatoir.

Food condemned during the year amounted to:—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat and Offal at the Public Abbatoir ... ..	5	16	1	5
Food at other premises throughout the City ... ..	9	10	3	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7</b>

The following tables show (1) percentage of animals affected with disease and (2) details of all food condemned.

**TABLE I.**  
**CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART**

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ... ..	2165	2	97	10404	846
Number inspected ... ..	2165	2	97	10404	846
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercus Bovis</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	1	1	2	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	777	—	2	3310	320
Percentage ... ..	35.9	50.0	3.1	31.8	37.9
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	14
Percentage ... ..	—	—	—	—	1.1
<b>Cysticercosis</b>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	22	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	22	—	—	—	—
Generalised & totally condemned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—

**CYSTICERCUS BOVIS**

The twenty-two cases discovered during the year, were 1.01 per cent. of the total number of cattle slaughtered.

All the affected carcasses were placed into cold storage in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

**TABLE II.**  
**UNSOUND FOOD**  
**Meat Condemned at Public Abattoir**

Article				lbs.	Reason for Condemnation
<b>BEEF</b>					
1 carcase and offal	...	...	...	560	Septic pleurisy and peritonitis
<b>VEAL</b>					
1 carcase and offal	...	...	...	27	Oedema and emaciation
<b>PORK</b>					
1 carcase and offal	...	...	...	310	Septic pleurisy and peritonitis
<b>LAMB</b>					
1 carcase and offal	...	...	...	15	Febrility and emaciation
1 carcase and offal	...	...	...	36	Oedema and emaciation
<b>VISCERA</b>	...	...	...	12077	Localised disease, parasitic and other conditions
<hr/>					
<b>Other Food Condemned</b>					
<hr/>					
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>					
Tinned Food	...	...	...	11304	Pierced, Blown, etc.
Other Food	...	...	...	6475	Decomposition, Infestation, Contamination, etc.
<b>FISH</b>	...	...	...	10	Decomposition
<b>FRUIT AND VEGETABLES</b>				3577	Decomposition

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act makes provision for the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in the above premises.

## Registration and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during 1965	Total number of registered premises at end of 1965	Number of registered premises receiving general inspection during the year
Offices ... ..	42	287	20
Retail Shops ... ..	64	451	15
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	2	35	1
Catering Establishments open to the Public, Canteens	5	88	1
Fuel Storage Depots ...	1	4	—
TOTALS ...	114	865	37

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises ... .. 47

## Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by workplace:

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices ... ..	3380
Retail Shops ... ..	4845
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses ... ..	528
Catering Establishments open to the Public ... ..	890
Canteens ... ..	19
Fuel Storage Depots ... ..	46
TOTAL ...	9708

(3,608 Males, 6,100 Females)

Exemptions ... ..	Nil
Prosecutions ... ..	Nil
Complaints made under Section 22 ... ..	Nil
Interim Orders Granted ... ..	Nil
Inspectors appointed under Section 25 (1) or (5) of the Act ...	1
Other staff employed for most of its time on work in connection with the Act ... ..	Nil

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

## RODENT CONTROL

All the sewer manholes in the sewer system serving Hoole were treated with the poison fluoracetamide in the Spring and Autumn, in an endeavour to clear completely the sewers in this area of rats.

At the same times, selected manholes were poisoned on the older sewers which have been infested in the past.

The Autumn treatment was preceded by a test bait and the results are given below:—

Area treated	Number of Manholes Poisoned in March and Oct. and Test Baited in September	Results of Sept. Test Bait		
		C	P	N
Garden Lane ... ..	74	13	2	59
Newton ... ..	13	8	—	5
Newtown ... ..	73	8	27	38
Town ... ..	96	45	5	46
Boughton ... ..	30	10	6	14
Handbridge and Saltney	41	8	5	28
Hoole ... ..	134	2	—	132
TOTALS ... ..	461	94	45	322

C — Complete Take.    P — Part Take.    N — No Take.

Seventy sewer manholes in the area of Blacon Camp were poisoned in May, as new building was in progress and these sewers had not been previously treated by the rodent control staff.

In addition a number of specially selected sewer manholes throughout the City were test-baited with damp sausage rusk, in June and July, as shown in the following table:—

Area Tested	Number of Manholes Test Baited	Results	
		Complete Take	No Take
Garden Lane ... ..	39	1	38
Newton ... ..	30	—	30
Newtown ... ..	8	—	8
Town ... ..	12	2	10
Boughton ... ..	34	1	33
Handbridge and Saltney	33	1	32
Hoole ... ..	47	—	47
Lache and Curzon Park	41	—	41
Blacon ... ..	48	1	47
TOTALS ... ..	292	6	286

The six manholes showing complete takes were immediately poisoned.

### SURFACE INFESTATIONS

There is little doubt that effective treatment of the sewers for rats reduces the complaints from surface properties. In built up areas such infestations are frequently traced to defective drainage and the complaints are eliminated following repairs.

The sewers are the main source of infestation in the City. The refuse tip (the site of which was moved to Bumpers Lane in August, 1965), sewage works, river and canal banks, together with building and demolition sites are kept under routine observation. In 1965, routine inspection was commenced of other sites or 'black spots' which have been subject to rat infestation in the past.

Number of 'black spots' ... ..	108
Number of visits to 'black spots' ... ..	130
Number of 'black spots' found infested ... ..	6

The programme of sewer treatment and black spot inspection was carried out in consultation with and on the recommendation of the Regional Officer, Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food as part of a plan with which the Council is co-operating with the Ministry to reduce the rat population in the City.

Considerable difficulty was experienced throughout 1965, in dealing with 25 per cent. of mice infestations, in which the mice were resistant to Warfarin, but it is hoped that a new rodenticide introduced in 1965, will help with this problem.

Corporation sewers, surface properties and all private houses are treated free of charge whereas costs are recovered from the occupiers when commercial and industrial premises are treated.

Four thousand and sixty visits were made to surface infestations during the year.

The following shows the new form of Annual Report as required by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

### RODENT CONTROL—REPORT FOR 1965

#### Properties other than sewers.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of Properties in District	23282	12
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification ... ..	451	1
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats ... ..	188	1
(ii) Mice ... ..	269	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification ... ..	105	—
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats ... ..	5	—
(ii) Mice ... ..	—	—
4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year ... ..	Yes	

## PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The Act regulates premises on, and conditions under which, pets are housed and sold.

Seven premises were licenced under the Act and 23 re-inspections made during the year. All premises complied with the terms of their licences.

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no registered Common Lodging Houses within the City.

## NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

The Act enables Local Authorities to deal with nuisance from noise and vibration as a statutory nuisance in accordance with the provisions of Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Three complaints were received during the year of noise nuisance arising from two premises as follows:—

- (a) Noise caused during day time by an oil fired space heater in a vehicle repair workshop. The matter was referred by the owners of the workshop to their heating engineers and no further complaints have been received.
- (b) Noise caused during the night time by a domestic oil fired central heating boiler. The owner agreed to switch off the boiler between the hours of 10-30 p.m. and 7 a.m. and the nuisance was abated.

Sixteen renewed complaints were also dealt with in respect of four premises. In two cases the nuisance has been abated and in the other two cases more extensive work required to abate the nuisances is almost completed.

## LECTURES

During the year, lectures on various aspects of Environmental Hygiene were given to a number of organisations, students and nurses.

# FACTORIES ACTS, 1961

## PART I

### 1. INSPECTIONS, 1965.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	30	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	271	42	2	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ... ..	21	5	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>

### 2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	No. of Cases in which defects were found				No. of Cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	3	2	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	2	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ... ..	1	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient ... ..	1	1	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	10	16	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to Out work) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>—</b>

The majority of the defects existing at the end of 1965, have since been remedied.

## PART VIII

## OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

NATURE OF WORK	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
(1)	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sect. 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Wearing apparel—Making, etc. ...	2	—	—	—	—	—





